



Flood Risk Assessment

Site Address	102 Sherborne Street, Cheetham Hill, Greater Manchester, M8 8ND
On Behalf of	Zevlo.com
Prepared by	Umer Bano BEng (Hons) GMICE – Infrastructure Engineer
Date	December 2025

Project Details

Site Address: 102 Sherborne Street, Cheetham Hill, Manchester, M8 8ND

National Grid Reference: E: 384033 N: 400253

Property Use: Disused mosque with an abandoned part built extension, areas of hardstanding and overgrown grassed land with cabins/storage

Proposed Use: Community/communal building alongside car parking and associated landscaped areas

Site Area: Approximately 0.54 hectares (1.3 Acres)

Inspection Date: 29/11/2025

Report No. 02122025_FRA100

Status:	Date:
Version 1	01 December 2025
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1. Introduction

Objectives

Instructions were received from Zevlo Ltd to undertake the Flood Risk Assessment on their behalf for the proposed development at the subject site.

The primary objectives of this report are to identify any flood risk issues affecting the site and to provide an opinion on the suitability of the proposed development from a flood risk perspective.

Data Sources

This report is based upon a detailed review of the following documents below:

- Manchester City Council Local Flood Risk Management Strategy (LFRMS), March 2014;
- Manchester City Council Preliminary Flood Risk Assessment (PFRA), May 2011, and PFRA Addendum, December 2017;
- Greater Manchester Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (SFRA), March 2019, and Greater Manchester Level 2 Hybrid Strategic Flood Risk Assessment, October 2020;
- Greater Manchester Flood Risk Management Framework, January 2019;
- Manchester Local Plan – Core Strategy Development Plan Document 2012–2027 (adopted July 2012) and Addendum to Manchester Core Strategy, March 2024;
- Places for Everyone Joint Development Plan Document, adopted March 2024;
- Greater Manchester Combined Authority Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS) Design Guide, March 2021; and
- United Utilities asset plans;

The findings and opinions presented in this report rely on information derived from the sources detailed herein. While this information is assumed to be reliable, it has not been independently verified. Consequently, the Author cannot guarantee the accuracy or authenticity of third-party data and accepts no liability for any errors or omissions in such information.

Report Preparation

This report has been written with reference to the National Planning Policy Framework (2024) and accompanying Technical Guidance which sets out how Local Planning Authorities should aim to mitigate and adapt to climate change taking full account of flood risk, coastal change, and water supply demand considerations. The methodology in CIRIA C624: Development and Flood Risks – Guidance for the Construction Industry has also been considered together with the information provided in CIRIA C753: The SuDS Manual 2015.

This report has been prepared in accordance on behalf of Zevlo.com and with the reasonable skill, care, and diligence expected of a consulting engineer undertaking a similar commission. The report is based on the information available at the time of writing

2. Site and Proposed Development

Site Location

The site is situated adjacent to Sherborne Street and is directly accessed from this road. The site lies within the Cheetham Hill area of north Manchester. Manchester city centre is located approximately 1.2 miles to the south of the site.

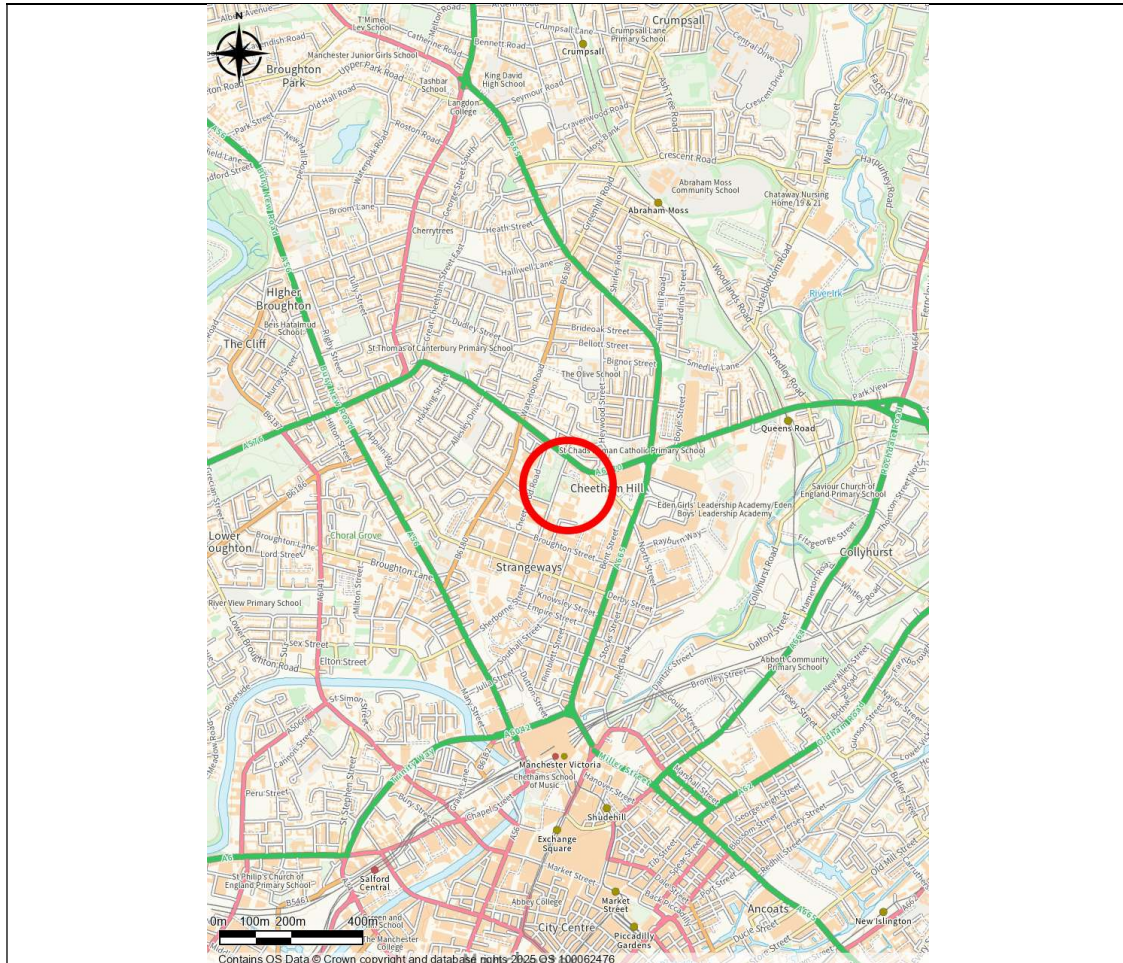


Figure 1: Site Location Plan (boundaries shown are indicative only)

Surrounding Land Uses

North	Elizabeth Street, with residential properties beyond
East	Car parking, with Elizabeth Street and commercial units beyond
South	Disused plot, with Sherborne Street Trading Estate beyond
West	Sherborne Street, with Cheetham Park beyond and further residential/commercial uses beyond

Site Setting

The site layout plans provide a summary of the site's current condition and setting. The subject site is irregular in shape and extends to approximately 0.54 ha (1.3 acres).

Vehicular and pedestrian access is taken from Sherborne Street via a gated entrance. The site is enclosed on all sides: a brick wall forms the western boundary along Sherborne Street and the north boundary, with timber fencing along the eastern and southern boundaries. There is dense vegetation, including mature trees and scrub, particularly towards the eastern and southern parts of the site.

The site currently accommodates a disused mosque building and a part built, abandoned extension. The ground cover comprises a combination of impermeable concrete hardstanding and areas of overgrown grassland. At the time of the site walkover, several temporary storage containers and a derelict caravan were observed on the land.

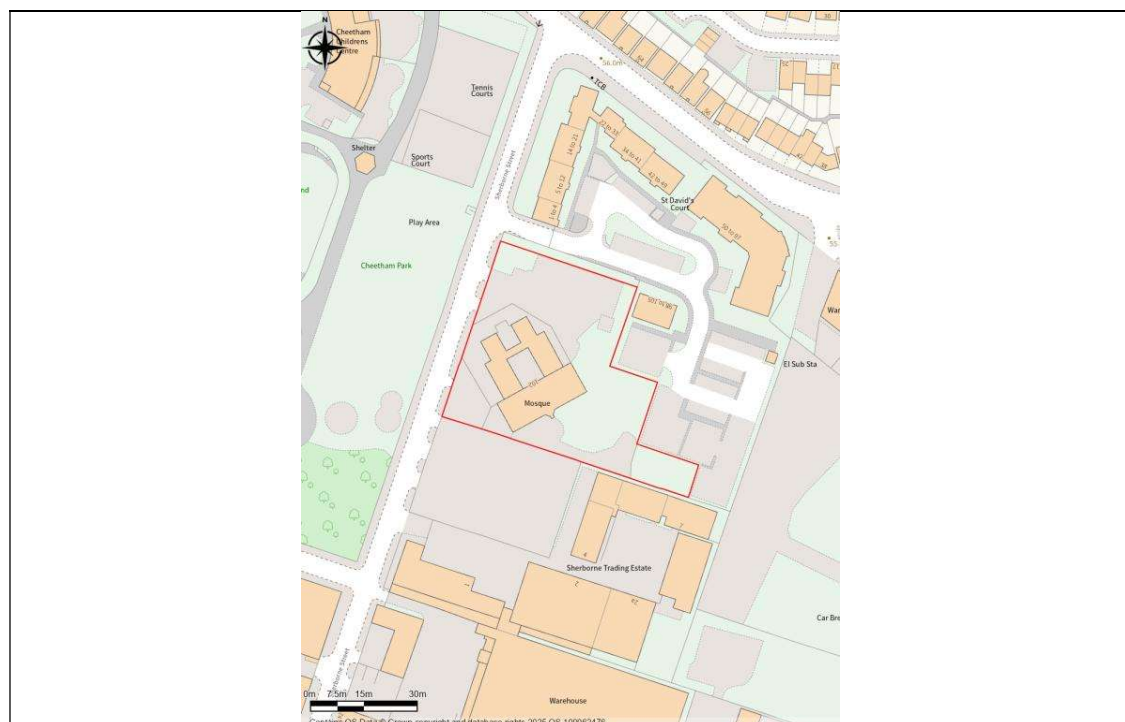


Figure 2: Site Layout Plan (boundaries shown are indicative only)

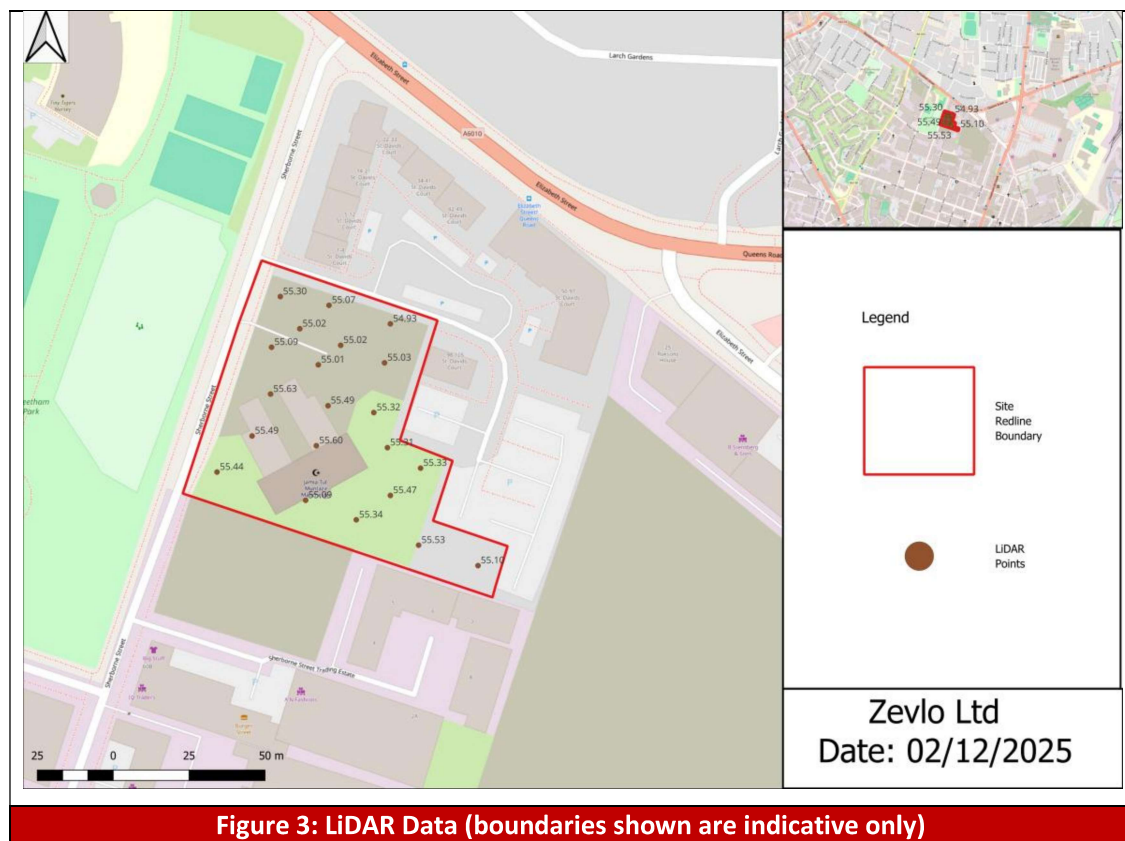
Topography

In the absence of topographical survey data, Environment Agency LiDAR (Light Detection and Ranging) data has been reviewed supplemented by observations from the site walkover. The data indicates that the site is generally flat, with a gentle slope falling from the south towards the north.

A review of the spot levels confirms:

- **Highest Point:** Located in the central portion of the site at approximately 55.60m Above Ordnance Datum (mAOD).
- **Lowest Point:** Located along the northern boundary at approximately 54.93m AOD.

This topography suggests that surface water runoff naturally migrates towards the northern boundary of the site.



Geological Conditions

From a review of the British Geological Survey (BGS) map for Manchester (Sheet 85) at scale of 1:50,000 together with the online BGS GeoIndex, the site is shown to be underlain by bedrock deposits of the Chester Formation. These strata comprise predominantly reddish-brown, medium to coarse grained pebbly sandstones and conglomerates, with a sandy matrix and occasional thin beds of mudstone or siltstone. The sequence typically fines upwards from more conglomeratic strata at the base to predominantly sandstone higher in the succession.

The site is shown to be underlain by superficial deposits of Devensian Till (Diamicton). These strata are stiff to very stiff, grey-brown clay with variable amounts of sand, silt, gravel and occasional cobbles/boulders of mixed lithology. In addition, localised deposits of Made Ground may be present given the historic phases of development at the site.

There are no BGS historical borehole logs available on site, however, one borehole is recorded approximately 200 m east of the site (BGS reference SD80SW227). The results of this borehole are consistent with the BGS GeoIndex mapping noted above, recording Made Ground overlying hard red/brown boulder clay, underlain by compact brown silty sand.

Catchment Hydrogeology

Chester Formation is designated as a Principal Aquifer with high intergranular and/or fracture permeability, which provides a high level of water storage and base flow to rivers on a strategic scale.

Devensian Till (Diamicton) is designated as Secondary (undifferentiated) Aquifer which may have permeable or lower permeability layers, and the Environment Agency has not been able to assign either a Secondary A or B Aquifer classification to it.

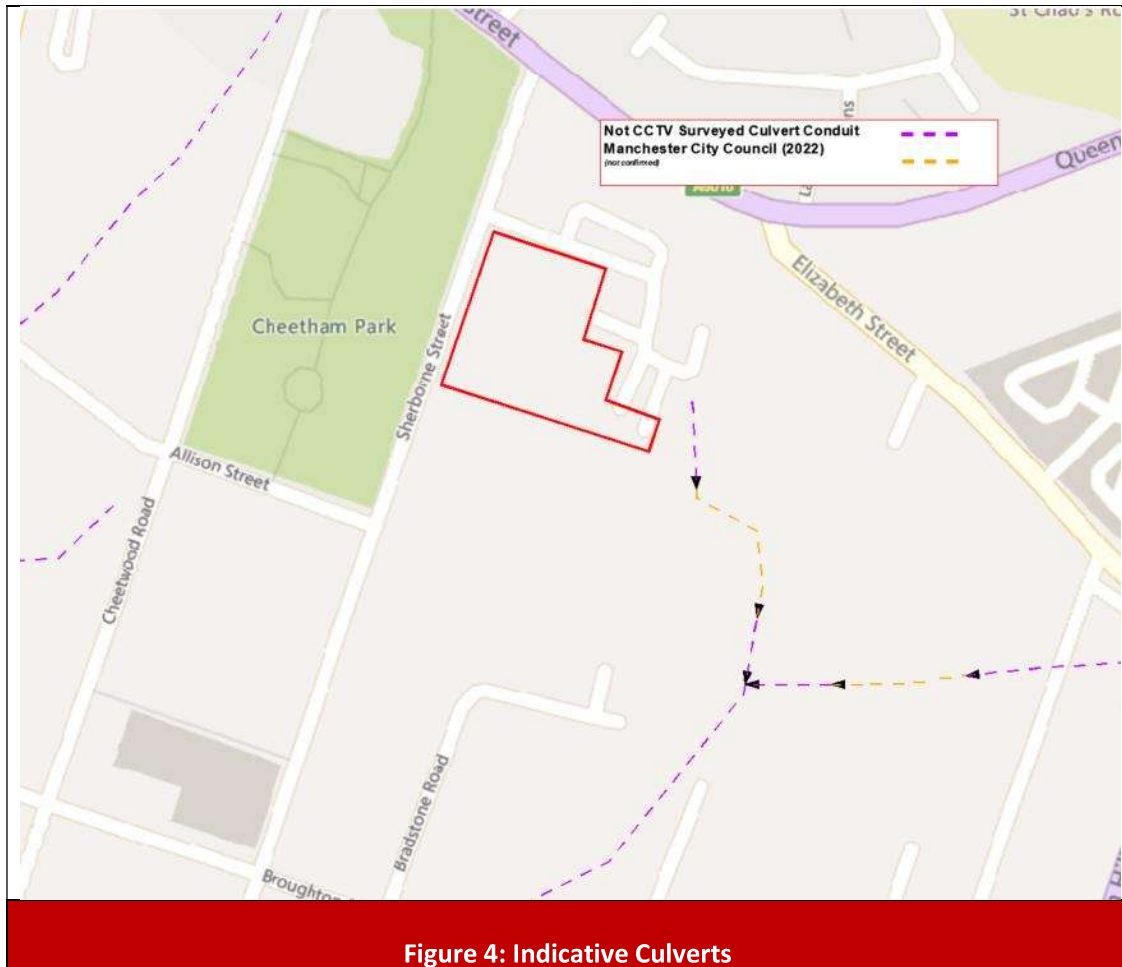
Catchment Hydrology

The site lies within the catchment of the River Irwell. The nearest main river is the River Irk, which flows approximately 1.1 km to the east of the site. The River Irwell itself is located approximately 1.2 km to the south west of the site.

There are no open watercourses or field drains located within or immediately adjacent to the site boundary and no culvert is shown as crossing the site. The nearest mapped culverted reach (Fairy Brook) is offset to the east.

A Sustainable Drainage Strategy (Ref: FRA 22 1081 – R0) has previously been prepared for the Sherbourne Street Trading Estate immediately to the south of the site. That assessment, together with LLFA records, confirms the presence of Fairy Brook as a culverted ordinary watercourse approximately 60–70m east of the application site, and identifies the area as lying within the Manchester “Conurbation Core” Critical Drainage Area. The River Irwell Tributary (Strangeways Culvert) is recorded to the north west and south west of the site.

The site lies within the catchment of the Irwell (Croal to Irk) waterbody. Environment Agency catchment data classifies this waterbody as having a Moderate Ecological Status.



Proposed Development

The proposal is for the redevelopment of the existing brownfield site to facilitate the Community Project. The development comprises the construction of a multi-purpose community building alongside associated car parking facilities and landscaped amenity areas. Proposed site plans are included in **Appendix I**.

Existing Drainage

At the time of writing this report, record drawings of the private on-site drainage network were not available. However, given the history of the site as a developed brownfield plot, it is established that the site is 'Brownfield' in drainage terms.

During the site walkover, surface water ponding was observed in areas of hardstanding, indicating that existing positive drainage provision is limited and/or in poor condition, and that infiltration into the ground is restricted.

A review of United Utilities sewer records confirms the presence of public sewerage infrastructure immediately adjacent to the western boundary of the site. A public combined sewer runs longitudinally beneath Sherborne Street, parallel to the site frontage. The sewer section adjacent to the site is labelled as 640 mm × 950 mm, indicative of a brick egg-shaped combined sewer, with upstream sections to the north identified as 750 mm combined (750 CO). The flow direction is towards the south. It is assumed that any existing private drainage from the buildings and yard areas ultimately discharges to this combined sewer via private laterals, although this could not be confirmed in the absence of private drainage or utility records.

United Utilities Asset Plans are attached in the **Appendix III**.

Site Photographs

A selection of site photographs is presented below:



Photo 1: View of the gated site entrance from Sherborne Street, showing the brick boundary wall and existing abandoned building within the site



Photo 2: View looking south across the central hardstanding towards the abandoned part built extension and overgrown yard



Photo 3: View looking north east showing the abandoned caravan, cabins and overgrown ground within the northern part of the site



Photo 4: View looking west towards the disused mosque building with overgrown vegetation in the foreground



Photo 5: View of surface water ponding in the northern part of the site, indicating poor infiltration and limited existing positive drainage



Photo 6: View looking east towards the timber fencing and extensive overgrown vegetation along the eastern part of the site



Photo 7: View looking south-east towards the boundary fencing and adjoining commercial/industrial units beyond



Photo 8: View from Sherborne Street looking towards Cheetham Park

3. Flood Risk

This section of the report provides a comprehensive assessment of potential flood risk sources that may impact on the application site. In accordance with the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF), it evaluates the probability of flooding from a range of sources, including fluvial (rivers), pluvial (surface water), groundwater, sewers, and artificial infrastructure to determine the specific level of risk to the site.

Environment Agency Flood Maps

Flood Map for Planning

According to the publicly available Environment Agency Flood Map for Planning, the entire site is located within Environment Agency Flood Zone 1 (land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river flooding in any year).

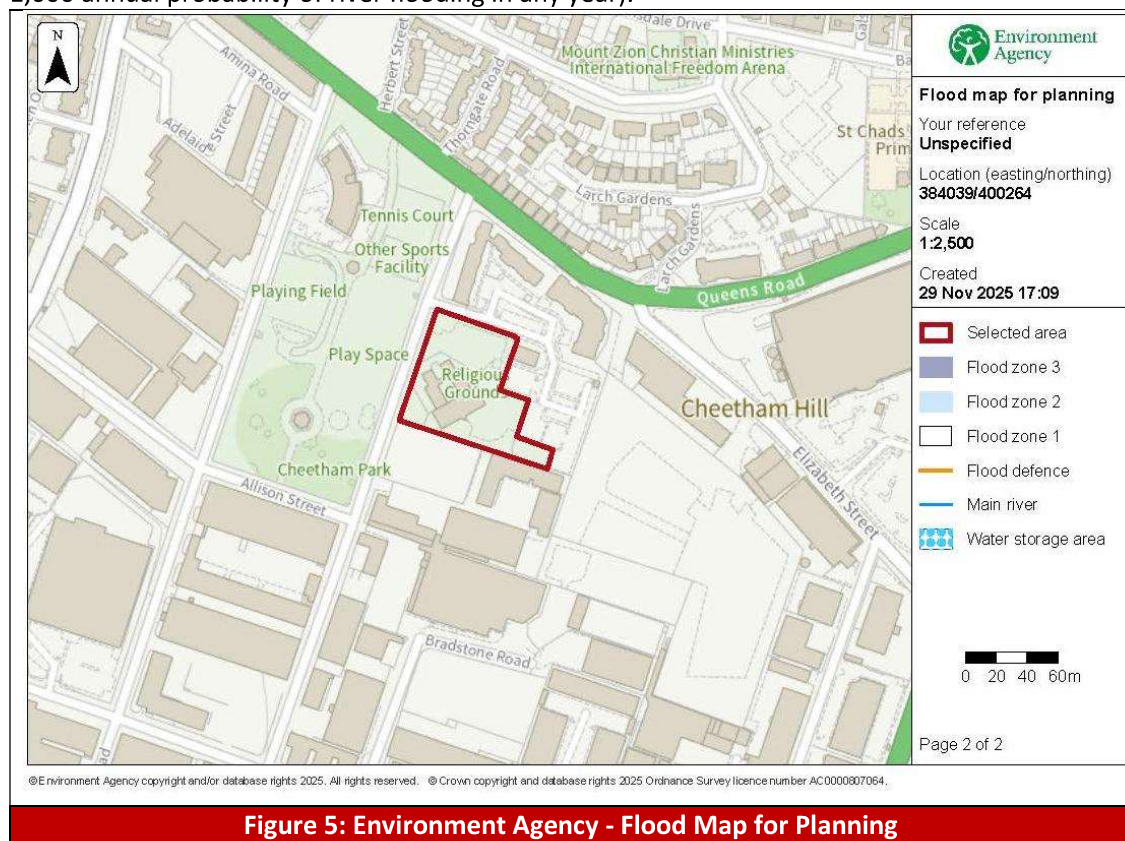


Figure 5: Environment Agency - Flood Map for Planning

Long Term Flood Risk Map

The Environment Agency's Long Term Flood Risk Map indicates the site is at **Very Low** risk of flooding and remaining at **Very Low** between 2036 and 2069. This means that this area has a chance of flooding of less than 1 in 1,000. By contrast with the Flood Map for Planning, the Long Term Flood Risk Map takes into account the effect of any flood defences that may be in this area. However, whilst flood defences reduce the risk, they do not completely stop the chance of flooding, and they can overtop or fail.

Strategic Flood Risk Assessment

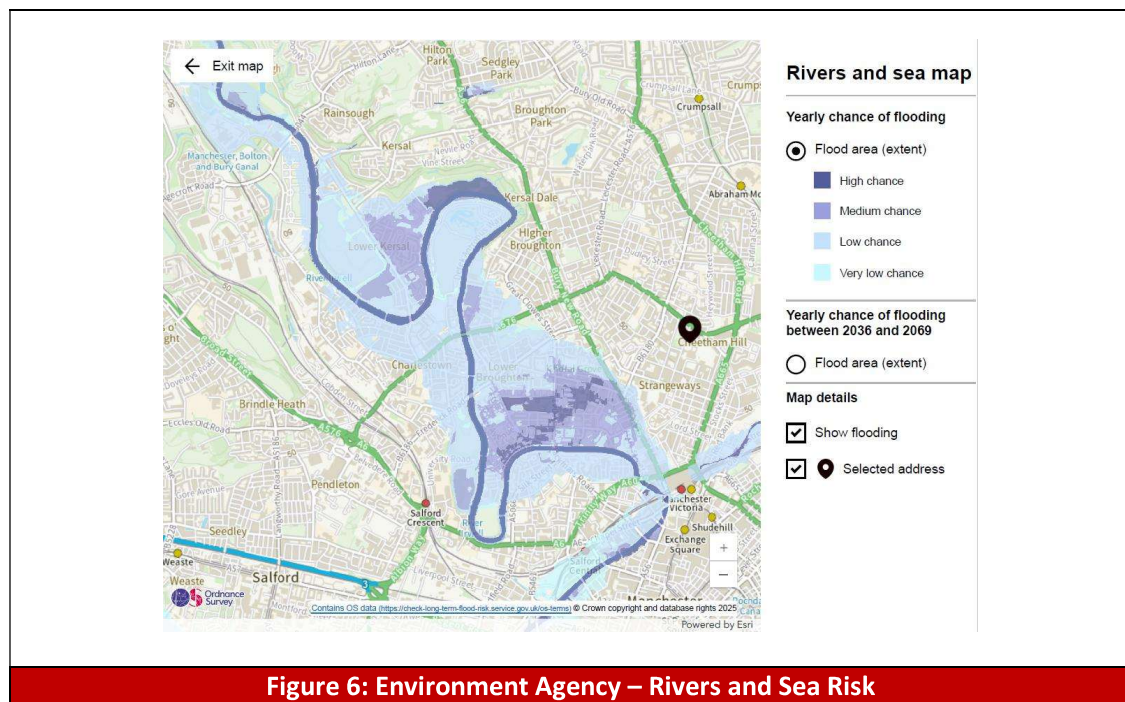
According to the Greater Manchester Level 1 Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (March 2019) and the Greater Manchester Level 2 Hybrid Strategic Flood Risk Assessment (October 2020), the site is located within Flood Zone 1 and there are no recorded incidents of historical flooding affecting the site.

Fluvial Risk

Fluvial flooding is the term used to describe flooding which occurs when the flow in a river or stream exceeds the capacity of the channel, causing water to overtop the banks and inundate the surrounding land. In the natural environment, open spaces adjacent to the river function as the 'functional floodplain', providing essential temporary storage that attenuates flows and helps to reduce flood risk downstream.

The closest Environment Agency Main Rivers are the River Irk and River Irwell, located approximately 1.1–1.3 km to the east and south west of the site. The Environment Agency Flood Map for Rivers and Sea shows that the site lies outside the modelled fluvial flood extents. On this basis, the risk of flooding from fluvial sources is considered to be **Very Low**, corresponding to a less than 0.1% chance of a flood each year.

The Environment Agency's Long Term Flood Risk Map indicates the site is at Very Low risk of flooding from the rivers and the sea, and remaining at **Very Low** between 2036 and 2069.



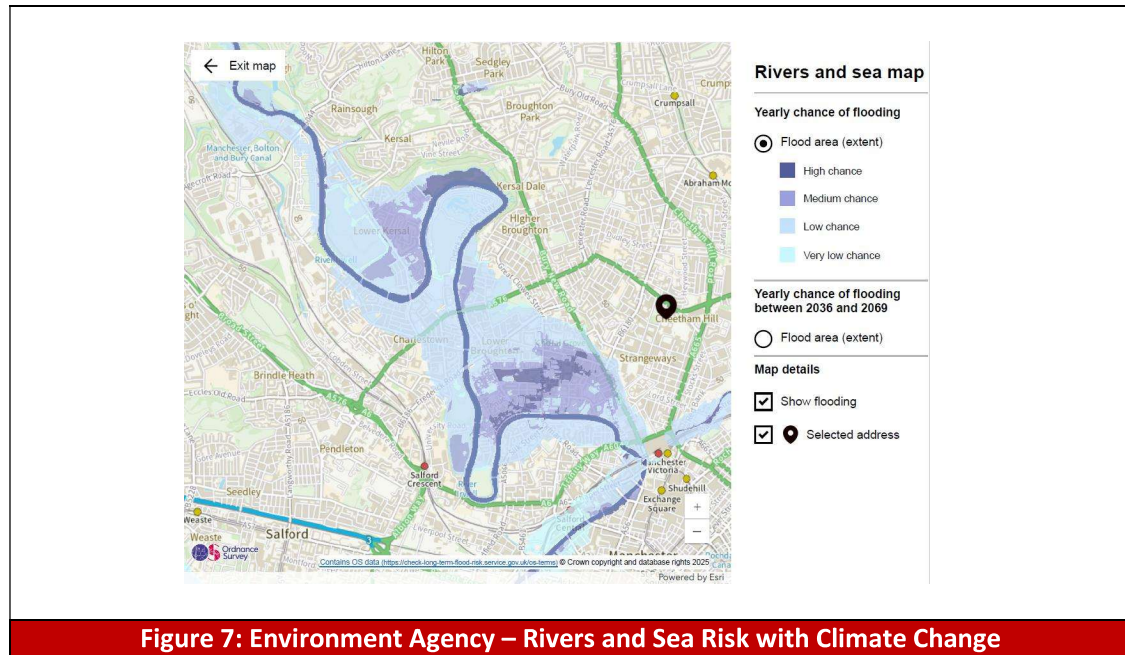


Figure 7: Environment Agency – Rivers and Sea Risk with Climate Change

Surface Water

Surface water flooding (otherwise known as pluvial) is the term used to describe flooding which occurs when intense, often short duration rainfall is unable to be conveyed either into the ground or a drainage network, and as a consequence flows over ground on the surface causing flooding.

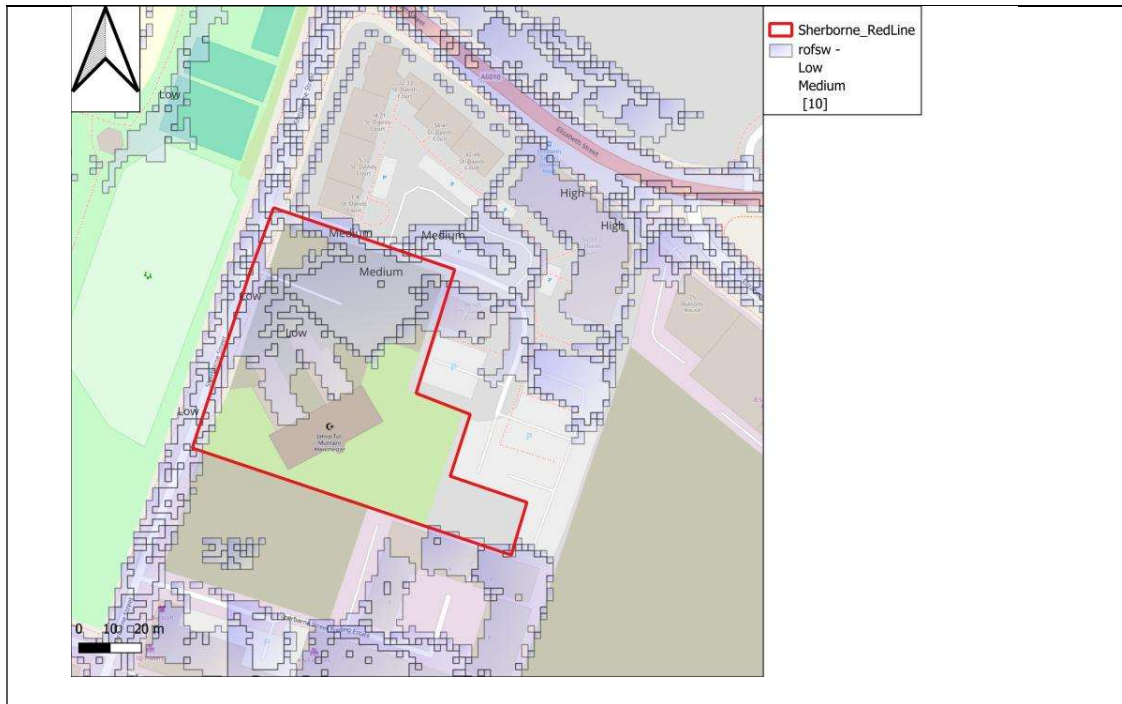
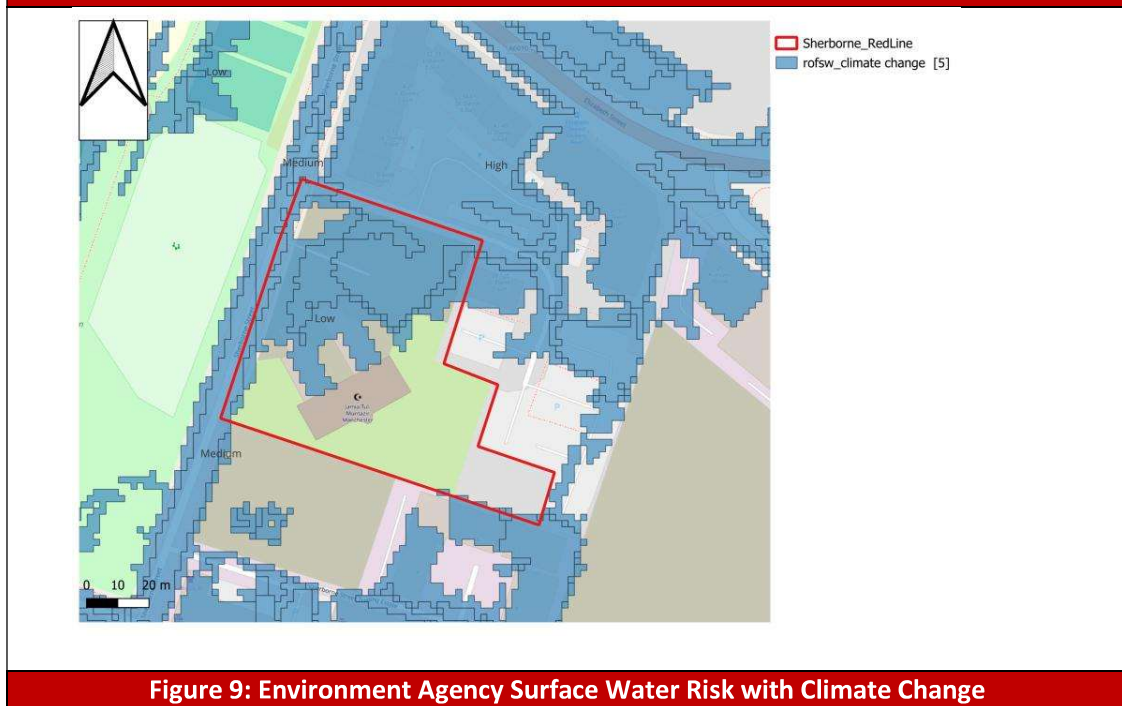
The Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water map shows that the northern and western parts of the site are within areas of Low to Medium risk of surface water flooding. 'Low' risk corresponds to an annual chance of flooding between 0.1% and 1%, and 'Medium' risk to an annual chance between 1% and 3.3%.

The modelled flow paths and ponding areas are consistent with site observations, where localised surface water ponding was recorded within the northern hardstanding, indicating limited existing positive drainage and shallow ground gradients.

The Environment Agency surface water climate change mapping shows that the extent of predicted surface water flooding increases slightly but remains within the Low to Medium risk categories across the site.

There are no records of surface water flooding impacting the site mentioned within the Greater Manchester Level 1 and 2 Strategic Flood Risk Assessments.

The risk of surface water flooding to the site is considered as **Low**.



Groundwater

Groundwater flooding is the term used to describe the emergence at surface level of water originating from a permeable sub surface stratum where the groundwater level rises above the local ground level.

According to the British Geological Survey's 'Susceptibility to Groundwater Flooding' maps, the application site is in an area classified as 'Unproductive'. This means there is limited potential for groundwater flooding to occur, and the risk of groundwater flooding is considered to be low.

The risk of groundwater flooding is considered to be '**Low**'.

Sewer

Sewer flooding is the term used to describe flooding which occurs when local drainage systems (foul or surface water or combined) become overwhelmed by run off or foul water due to either lack of capacity or to maintenance issues such as blockages.

There are no public sewers located on site.

The risk of sewer flooding to the site is considered to be '**Low**'.

Reservoirs

Reservoir flooding is the term used to describe an area that could be flooded if a large reservoir were to fail and release the water it holds. Reservoir flooding is extremely unlikely to happen. However, in the unlikely event that a reservoir dam failed, a large volume of water escape at once and flooding could happen with little or no warning.

The Environment Agency Reservoir Flood Map shows that the site is not at risk from reservoir flooding. The risk of flooding from reservoirs is considered to be '**Negligible**'.

Artificial Sources

Artificial Sources of flooding is the term used to describe flooding caused by manmade waterways such as canals or water storage areas.

There are no canals in close proximity (1km) to the subject site.

The risk of flooding from artificial sources is considered to be '**Negligible**'.

4. Flood Risk Classification

This section assesses whether the site is suitable for development in line with the National Planning Policy Framework, revised in December 2024.

Sequential Test

The risk-based sequential test is a planning tool found within the National Planning Policy Framework. It is used to steer new development to areas at the lowest probability of flooding, known as Flood Zone 1 (1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding). The Flood Zones are the starting point for the sequential test, as summarised below.

Flood Zone	Associated Flood Risk
Zone 1	This zone comprises land assessed as having a less than 1 in 1,000 annual probability of river or sea flooding in any year.
Zone 2	This zone comprises land assessed as having between a 1 in 100 and 1 in 1000 annual probability of river flooding or between 1 in 200 and 1 in 1,000 annual probability of sea flooding in any year.
Zone 3a	This zone comprises land assessed as having a 1 in 100 or greater probability of river flooding or a 1 in 200 or greater probability of flooding from the sea in any year.
Zone 3b	This zone comprises the functional floodplain, i.e. land where water has to flow or be stored in times of flood.

According to the Environment Agency flood maps the site is located within **Flood Zone 1**.

Vulnerability Table

National Planning Policy Framework groups development types into different vulnerability classifications:

- Essential Infrastructure such as essential utility infrastructure;
- Highly Vulnerable such as residential caravans and basement dwellings;
- More Vulnerable such as dwelling houses, short stay holiday caravans and educational establishments;
- Less Vulnerable such as offices, shops, restaurants and cafes; and
- Water Compatible such as water treatment plants and amenity open space.

The proposed development is considered to be **'More Vulnerable'**.

For each Flood Zone within the Technical Guidance, the table below sets out whether development of the various different vulnerability classifications is appropriate.

Flood Zone	Flood Risk Vulnerability Classification				
	Essential Infrastructure	Highly Vulnerable	More Vulnerable	Less Vulnerable	Water Compatible
Zone 1	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Zone 2	✓	Exception Test required	✓	✓	✓
Zone 3a	Exception Test required	✗	Exception Test required	✓	✓
Zone 3b	Exception Test required	✗	✗	✗	✓
✓ Development is appropriate ✗ Development is not appropriate					

The site is located within Flood Zone 1 and in accordance with the National Planning Policy, development is deemed appropriate.

Exception Test

The Exception Test, as set out in paragraph 160 of the National Planning Policy Framework, is a method to demonstrate and help ensure that flood risk to people and property will be managed satisfactorily, while allowing necessary development to go ahead in situations where suitable sites at lower risk of flooding are not available.

In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework, an Exception Test is not required for the proposed site.

5. Flood Risk Recommendations

The principal source of flood risk to the site is surface water (pluvial) flooding.

Site observations during the walkover corroborate this: recurring ponding was recorded within the northern hardstanding, indicating limited existing positive drainage and shallow local gradients.

In light of the above, the following mitigation measures are recommended.

Finished Floor Levels (FFL)

The Environment Agency Risk of Flooding from Surface Water (RoFSW) mapping indicates localised areas of Low to Medium risk within the northern part of the site. “Medium” in this context refers to the annual probability of flooding (between 1% and 3.3% each year).

The associated depth bands on the RoFSW mapping classify surface water flood depths as:

- Low depth: < 0.30 m
- Medium depth: 0.30 – 0.90 m
- High depth: > 0.90 m

Given the site’s flat topography, a gentle fall from south to north and observed shallow ponding on existing hardstanding, any surface water accumulation on site is expected to fall within the ‘Low’ depth band (< 0.30 m). Deep ponding (> 0.30 m) typically occurs where there are pronounced topographical depressions or ‘sump’ features, which were not observed during the site walkover.

Environment Agency detailed fluvial flood risk data (Product 4) has been requested for the site to confirm the Flood Zone 1 classification. Product 4 provides modelled fluvial/tidal flood levels and hazard information; it does not include surface water (pluvial) depths. Assumptions on surface water depth are therefore based on RoFSW mapping and site observations.

To mitigate residual risk from shallow surface water ponding:

- Finished floor levels for the proposed building(s) are to be set at a minimum of 150 mm above adjacent external ground levels, in accordance with Building Regulations Approved Document C.
- External ground levels to be locally profiled to fall away from building thresholds, so that exceedance flows are routed around, rather than towards entrances.

This standard freeboard is considered sufficient to protect against shallow surface water ponding (< 0.30 m).

Surface Water Drainage and Mitigation of Ponding

During periods of heavy rainfall, surface water is known to pond within the northern part of the site.

As part of the proposed development, surface water runoff will be managed via a site wide surface water drainage arrangement incorporating appropriate sustainable drainage measures and on-site attenuation, with controlled discharge to the public combined sewer in Sherborne Street (subject to agreement with United Utilities) and in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and the Greater Manchester Combined Authority SuDS Design Guide (2021).

This drainage arrangement will mitigate the existing surface water ponding within the northern hardstanding and ensure that post-development runoff is managed in a safe and controlled manner, improving the site's resilience to intense rainfall events compared with the existing situation.

These measures will significantly improve the site's resilience to intense rainfall and reduce the likelihood of localised surface water flooding.

Flood Resilience

According to the Environment Agency's maps, the site is predominately at low risk of flooding and lies within Flood Zone 1. There are no records of historic flood events affecting the site.

Flood resilience is not required for the present day flood risk.



Figure 10: Location of Surface Water Ponding

6. Conclusions

This Flood Risk Assessment report has been prepared on behalf of Zevlo Ltd for the subject site.

The Flood Risk Assessment has been prepared in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework and national and local policies on SuDS in respect of the proposed scheme of development.

Flood Risk

Following the completion of this assessment, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- The Environment Agency Flood Maps show that the entire site is located within Flood Zone 1.
- In accordance with National Planning Policy Framework 'more vulnerable' development types are deemed appropriate within Flood Zone 1.
- According to the Environment Agency's Risk of Flooding from Surface Water mapping, the overall surface water risk at property level is Very Low, but localised areas of Low to Medium surface water risk are present within the northern and western parts of the site.
- In terms of other forms of flooding there is a low, very low or negligible flood risk to the whole site from groundwater, sewer, reservoirs and artificial sources of flooding.

Recommendations

Please refer to Section 5 which details recommendations.

Appendix I

Proposed Site Plans

Notes

GENERAL NOTES

THE CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED TO VISIT THE SITE PRIOR TO ALL LOCAL CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS LIKELY TO AFFECT THE EXECUTION OF THE WORKS. NO CLAIMS ARISING FROM FAILURE TO DO SO WILL BE CONSIDERED.

THIS DRAWING IS TO BE READ IN CONJUNCTION WITH ALL OTHER DRAWINGS, SCHEDULES & SPECIFICATIONS RELATING TO THE PROJECT AND ANY DISCREPANCIES NOTIFIED TO THE CONTRACT ADMINISTRATOR IMMEDIATELY.

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO CHECK ALL DIMENSIONS ON SITE PRIOR TO COMMENCING WORK OR ORDERING ANY MATERIALS. DO NOT SCALE OFF DRAWINGS.

ALL WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS TO COMPLY WITH BRITISH REGULATIONS BRITISH STANDARDS, CODES OF PRACTICE, MANUFACTURERS INSTRUCTIONS, AGREEMENT CERTIFICATES ETC. ALL MATERIALS SHALL BE SUITABLE FOR PURPOSE.

THE CONTRACTOR IS TO MAKE GOOD ALL

- THE CONTRACTOR TO CHECK AND VERIFY ALL BUILDING AND SITE INFORMATION AND TO ADVISE THE ARCHITECT OF ANY DISCREPANCIES OR INCONSISTENCIES IN LEVELS AT CONNECTION POINTS BEFORE WORK COMMENCES.
- THE CONTRACTOR TO CO-ORDINATE WITH THE ARCHITECT AND CHECKED AGAINST ANY STRUCTURAL OR SPECIALIST REQUIREMENTS.
- THE CONTRACTOR IS TO COMPLY IN ALL ASPECTS WITH THE CURRENT BUILDING REGULATIONS AND NOT SPECIFICALLY STATED ON THESE DRAWINGS ARE TO BE SCALED FROM THIS DRAWING. ALL DIMENSION TO BE CHECKED BEFORE WORK COMMENCES TO AVOID ANY DISCREPANCY TO BE REPORTED TO CLIENT.
- ALL WORKS TO COMPLY WITH THE ALL WORKS TO COMPLY WITH THE ALL SERIES AND TO BE IN FULL COMPLIANCE WITH BUILDING REGULATIONS.
- CONTRACTOR IS TO NOTIFY BUILDING STANDARDS INSPECTOR AT STAGES IN CONSTRUCTION NECESSARY FOR THEM TO COMPLY WITH THE WORKS STATUTORY COMPLIANCE.

WORKS DISTURBED.

THE CONTRACTOR TO COMPLY WITH CDM REGULATIONS AND HEALTH AND SAFETY REQUIREMENTS WHERE APPROPRIATE.

1

Rev	Description	Date	Dr by	App by
original by NK		date created 03/05/24		NK



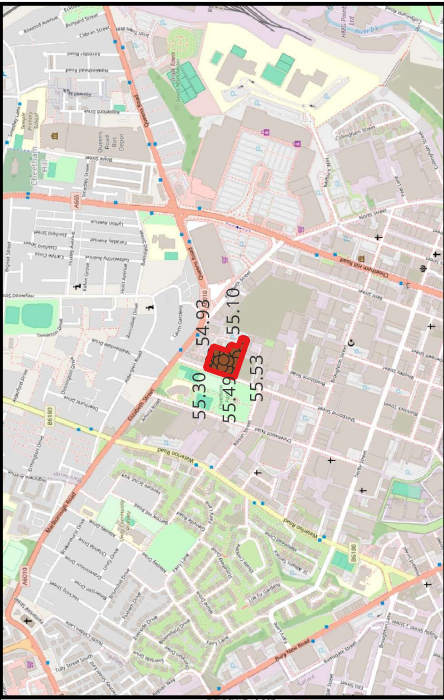
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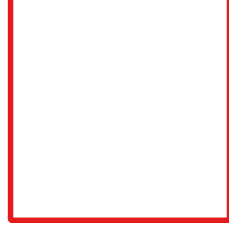
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Appendix II

LiDar Data



Legend



Site
Redline
Boundary



LiDAR
Points

Zevlo Ltd
Date: 02/12/2025

Appendix III

United Utilities Asset Plans



Water for the North West

SEWER RECORDS

Address or Site Reference

102 SHERBORNE STREET,
MANCHESTER,
M8 8ND

Scale:

Date:

1:1250

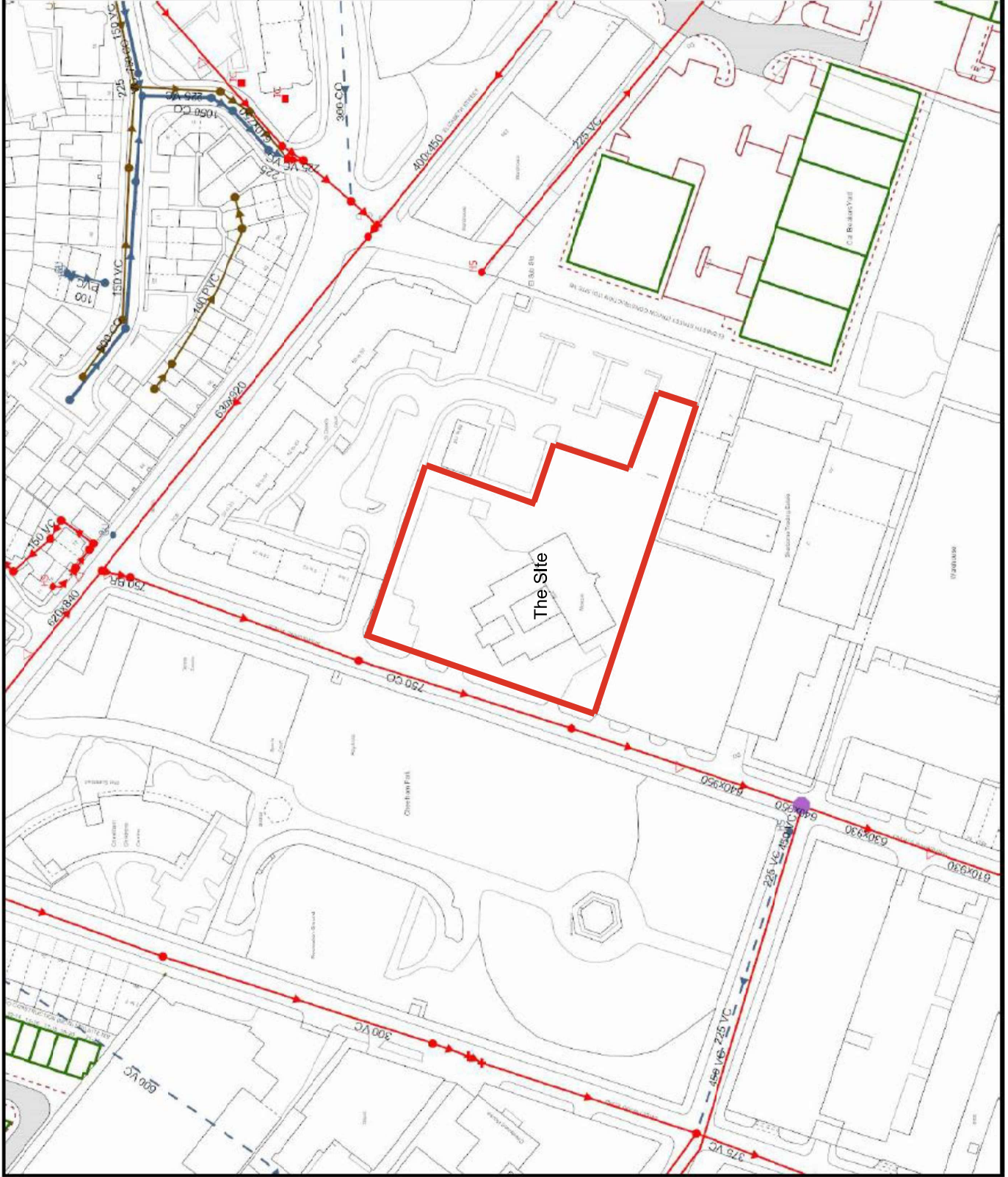
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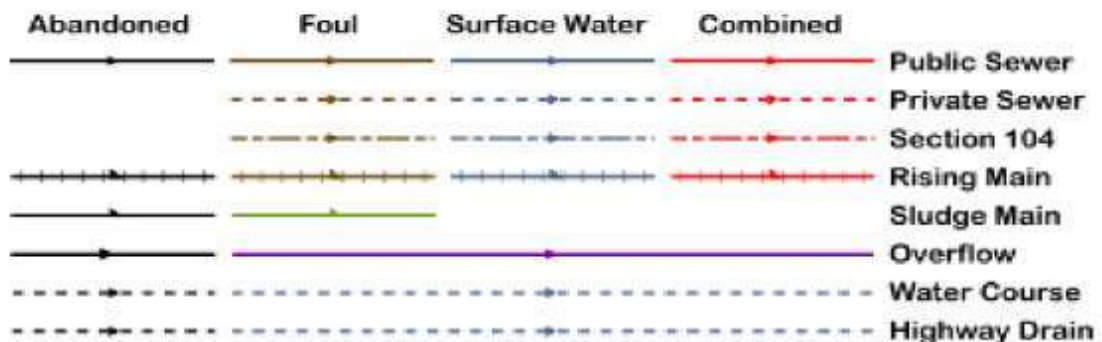
Property Searches

The position of the underground apparatus shown on this plan is approximate only and is given in accordance with the best information currently available. United Utilities Water will not accept liability for any loss or damage caused by the actual position being different from those shown.

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Wastewater Symbolology



All point assets follow the standard colour convention: red – combined brown - foul
blue – surface water purple - overflow

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------|
| Manhole | Side Entry Manhole |
| Head of System | Outfall |
| Extent of Survey | Screen Chamber |
| Rodding Eye | Inspection Chamber |
| Inlet | Bifurcation Chamber |
| Discharge Point | Lamp Hole |
| Vortex | T Junction / Saddle |
| Penstock | Catchpit |
| Washout Chamber | Valve Chamber |
| Valve | Vent Column |
| Air Valve | Vortex Chamber |
| Non Return Valve | Penstock Chamber |
| Soakaway | Network Storage Tank |
| Gully | Sewer Overflow |
| Cascade | Ww Treatment Works |
| Flow Meter | Ww Pumping Station |
| Hatch Box | Septic Tank |
| Oil Interceptor | Control Kiosk |
| Summit | DNM Network Monitoring Point |
| Drop Shaft | Change of Characteristic |
| Orifice Plate | |